++ NEW YORK. MONDAY, JULY 24, 1905 .- Copyright, 1905, by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association

DANIEL SCOTT LAMONT DEAD. CLEVELAND'S SECRETARY OF WAR

AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF N. P. Died Last Night at His Country Home, 12 Miles From Poughkeepste-Message From the House Asks Mr. Cleveland,

Who Was in Sandwich, to Come at Once. Daniel S. Lamont, private secretary to Grover Cleveland during his term as Governor and his first term as President, Secretary of War in Mr. Oleveland's second term. the most intimate personal friend Mr. Cleveland had, and a man prominent in railway affairs, died at 9:15 o'clock last night at his summer home at Millbrook, twelve

miles from Poughkeepsie. The first intelligence of his death was conveyed in a despatch sent by Miss Frances Lamont, one of his daughters; to Mr. Cleveland, who is now at his summer home on the Frye farm; North Sandwich; N. H. The message was sent to New Hampshire from Poughkeepsie only a few minutes before midnight and read:

*Father died to-night. Come at once." Mr. Lamont appeared in his usual health yesterday. He was entertaining a number f guests at his country home, Altamont, and in the afternoon took a long drive with

Returning, he dined with the party at his home and it was not until 8:45 that he was taken ill. He was attended by Dr. Seward of New York, one of his guests, but did not rally after he was stricken and died in exactly half an hour. It is believed that heart disease was the cause. Mrs. Lamont and their daughters, Bessie

and Frances, were with him when he died. Telegrams were sent to other relatives and friends other than Mr. Cleveland. Orders were then given that the party at the house should not be disturbed until this morning.

Daniel Scott Lamont was born in Cortlandville, Cortland county, N. Y.; on Feb. 8, 1852. His father was John B. Lamont and his mother Elizabeth Scott. His father was a country storekeeper, from which business he retired not many years ago with a competence.

Daniel's first work was as a clerk in his father's store. At the same time be atended the village school and subsequently the Central Academy. Later he was graduated from Union College, class of '72.

He owed his introduction into politics to Edgar K. Apgar of Tompkins county, secured from Gov. Hoffman the post of index clerk in the Assembly for Lamont when he was 19 years old. At 20 the boy was sent as a delegate to the State convention at Rochester in 1871, where he gallantly supported Samuel J. Tilden in his fight against the Tweed ring. The friendship between Mr. Tilden and Mr. Lamont was established at that time. After this Lamont narrowly escaped election as County Clerk in Cortland county and again as Member of the Assembly. In 1874 Mr. Tilden appointed him deputy cierk of the Assembly and later he became chief clerk for the Secretary of State at Albany.

He was Secretary of the State committee in the State campaign of 1875. Two years later he went to work as a reporter of the Legislature for Daniel Manning's Albany Argus. He became managing editor of paper, and kept up his active interest in politics. Ha worked energetically for Mr. Cleveland's nomination for the Governorship, but it was not until after the two ever had any per-

sonal acquaintance. Mr. Cleveland took a strong liking for Mr. Lamont from the first time that he saw him, and their friendship had been constant and intimate ever since. Mr. Cleveland formed Mr. Lamont's acquaintance first when he sent for him to talk about State politics and the preparation of his first message. He offered Mr. Lamont the post of Military Secretary, which carried with it the title of Colonel, and after the inauguration offered that of private secretary, which Mr. Lamont accepted.

When Mr. Cleveland became President Mr. Lamont remained with him as secretary. At Washington he was very popular, and a bill was passed for his benefit raising the salary of private secretary to the President from \$3,200 to \$5,000 a year. Like a good Democrat, however, he declined to accept the offer of back pay which the law authorized. In the national capital Mr. Lamont went on steadily increasing his circle of acquaintances among men of importance in politice and finance.

In 1889, when Mr. Cleveland retired, Mr. lamont accepted an offer to go into business with William C. Whitney and Oliver H. Payne, whose surface railroad interests he looked after in this city for several years, He became interested in many business corporations and financial institutions in this city. He believed that the consolidation of all the street car lines would result in a better service for the public.

He worked very hard to incline public entiment more favorably toward street railways, which had for a long time been associated with political corruption. He took care to have the taxes paid by the companies with which he was connected and to attend with great care to all reasonable complaints. Cars were replaced by cleaner and better ones and the service was generally improved. The general result of his good management was that the plan for changing the power on Broadway from horse to cable was carried without opposition.

When Mr. Cleveland was elected President again, in 1892, he selected Mr. Lamont as his Secretary of War. At the end of Mr. Cleveland's term Lamont returned to New York once more. He had during his first stay in this city attracted the attention of the greater leaders in finance, and the Northern Pacific Railroad officers came to him with an offer of the vice-presidency. He entered the service of the road, in charge of its Eastern affairs, and his personal efforts were effec-

tive in the reorganization of the road. In recent years Mr. Lamont had kept in the background in politics, ever since Willlam Jennings Bryan appeared on the horizon as the leader of the Democracy. He was talked of as a possible candidate for Governor of this State in 1902, but he declined. His name also was mentioned as a possibility in the last Presidential campaign, being urged by Mr. Cleveland, but he refused to allow it to be brought before the

Col. Lamont always had the reputation of being a hard working and a thoroughly aving plenty of time to make himself is the Twentie. Century Limited, the 18-hour train between New 1 ork and Chicago by the New York Central Lines.—Adv.

modest of manner, and was a great story-

Col. Lamont was Scotch by origin; and in 1892, when he went abroad for his health -he suffered from indigestion-he spent most of the time searching the records of his family in Argyleshire, and came back after having discovered many pictures of various members of bygone generations.

He married Miss Ju let Kinney of Cortland in 1874. They had three daughters, of whom Elizabeth K. and Frances C. are

He was a director in many corporations; among others the Manhattan Trust Company, the Northern Pacific Express, the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Northern Securities and the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railroad. He was a member of the Union, Metropoitan, Lotos, Strollers and many other olube.

DON'T DRINK OR SWEAR If You Want a Job From the Governor of Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb.; July 28 .- The State Board of Health is deadlocked over the appointment of a chief inspector. At the meeting called last night to name a man State Superintendent McBrien presented a prominent Omaha doctor for the vacancy.

"I shall refuse to support him for the position," spoke up Gov. Mickey. "I understand from reliable persons that he drinks and swears." Supt. McBrian was nonplused. Then he

became angry. "I don't know whether he does or not. He is highly recommended as an efficient man. I would not find fault, however, with your position if you practhed the same principle in making your personal appointments.

"Name a man whom I have appointed who drinks and awears." Mr. McBrien named four prominent State

The Governor changed the subject at once. He refuses to discuss the matter further than to say that he shall hereafter refuse to sanction or appoint any man who imbibes or uses profanity.

His refusal to agree with McBrien's man prevents an appointment. The Governor is a Methodist class leader; and he disapproves of cards and dancing, refusing to permit either in divertisement in the executive mansion durnig his reign.

WAR DANCE OF NAKED PORTER. With Hatchet and Club, He Announces

That He'll Kill Elevator Boy. William Dean, a porter employed in the Colonial Apartments, at Eighty-first street and Columbus avenue, ran wild on the top floor of the house last night and scared some of the tenants, as well as frightening a colored elevator boy. Dean undressed himself on the top floor, and when he had taken off every stitch of clothing rang for

When the boy opened the door of the car Dean grabbed him and dragged him into the hall, saying he was going to kill the lad. Dean had a hatchet in one hand and a club in the other. He backed the frightened boy in a corner and began to do a war

His whoops brought out some of the tenants. The telephone to Manager W. L. Smith's office was kept busy with messages telling him to hurry to the elevator boy's Smith found Policeman Burns of the

West Sixty-eighth street station. Dean was still doing a war dance around the boy when Burns disarmed him.

He was induced to get into his clothe

and then he was taken to the police station. He talked so irrationally on his way there that his captor began to suspect that he was insane. From the police station he was taken to Bellevue.

PRIZE FIRE ESCAPE TUMBLER Newsboy Enforces the Ordinance Against Himself and the Wash

It began to rain at 3:30 yesterday morning and eight-year-old Jim Coleneri, a newsboy, who had been violating the city ordinance against sleeping on a fire escape, groped around in the dark toward the window. Jim was in the rear of the sixth floor of the tenement at 203 Forsyth street, a considerable distance above the ground, but he had slept so many nights at this altitude that it never occurred to him that

altitude that it never occurred to him that he might fall through the well. Much less did it occur to Jim that he could fall through five wells.

Jim was surprised when he fell through the first well and let out a yell that aroused the tenements. His mother, sleeping with her head against the window sill, looked down instinctively and saw the youthful aeronaut balancing on clothes lines above the well of the fire escape landing below. Two of the lines broke and down went Jim one figor.

of the lines broke and down went Jim one floor.

He fell into some lingerie which Felice Nannia's mother had washed out for the Grand street parade. Down through the well with the lingerie swaddled about him Jim went to landing No. 2, struck the ladder, bounced off, fell into some more clothes, broke more clothesline and then on to landing No. 1. Presumably the same process was here repeated. There was no eye witness, for Mrs. Coleneri was running down the inside stairway to pick up the remains.

Against a fence in the narrow yard she found a big bundle of clothing from which sobs were emerging. Unwinding the linen she discovered Jim. A badly scared youngster he was and rather badly bruised, but there were no broken bones or serious injuries.

When Policeman Boerner of the Elizabeth when Policeman boerner of the Enzageth street station ran up in response to cries from the tenants, half a dozen excited Italians insisted that some one had been stealing the clothes from the rear of the tenement. Ans. Coleneri came up bearing the clothes and there was an excited wrangle until the strange episode was explained.

FORTUNE TELLING HOLD-UPS.

Gipsy Youngsters Stopped Autos Unt Older Ones of the Band Came Up. A complaint was made at the West

A complaint was made at the Westchester police station yesterday afternoon that gipsies encamped in a woods near the Pelham Bridge on the Pelham Parkway were holding up automobiles and carriages and insisting on telling the fortunes of the occupants. The complainant said that gipsy children were sent out on the parkway: that taking hold of each other's hands they formed a line across the road, and that the old gipsies came out as soon as the machines and carriages were stopped. Acting Capt. Tappan got a carriage, and taking one of his detectives drove to the camp. He was held up, and arrested the two gipsies, a man and a woman, who wanted to tell his fortune. An additional charge of cruelty to animals was made against the man. An old horse horribly covered with sores was found in the camp.

The rest of the band decamped.

rest of the band decamped. The Train of the Century

TO INDICT FOR COTTON LEAK.

GRAND JURY WILL TAKE UP CASE IN WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

New York Brokers Subpænsed-Investigatten the President Ordered Brings Out More Sensational Evidence -Heimes Is Kept Under Surveillance.

WASHINGTON, July 28 .- The investigation of the cotton leak scandal, which by President Roosevelt's order 'was placed in the hands of the Department of Justice two weeks ago, has been concluded. The object of this second inquiry, which the President said should be made even after Secretary of Agriculture Wilson had declared that the sensational incident was closed, was to determine whether persons connected with the cotton scandal, both within and without the Agricultural Department, could be prosecuted on criminal grounds.

The success of the investigation up to this time may be inferred from the fact that the District of Columbia Grand Jury has been summoned to meet to-morrow. The announcement was made to-night by District Attorney Morgan H. Beach, who has had the investigation in charge, as

follows: "The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, in pursuance of a call issued by the District Attorney on the 20th inst., will meet to-morrow, Monday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider among other things certain criminal practises said to exist and to have existed in one of the executive departments."

Mr. Beach declined to-night to add anything to this statement or to discuss the cotton scandal in any way. There is no doubt, however, that the District Attorney hopes to secure the indictment of not fewer than two or three persons, at least one of whom is now or was formerly an official of the Department of Agriculture.

When the first investigation was concluded Secretary of Agriculture Wilson gave out a statement that, according to legal advice received by him, there was no statute under which the persons guilty of giving out and receiving advance information of the Government's cotton crop statistics could be prosecuted crim-

Before the second investigation was begun officials of the Department of Justice were convinced that this was an error. The law officers of the Government believe there are two possible grounds upon which Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., the dismissed associate statistician of the Agricultural Department, and persons associated with him in the cotton scandal can be indicted for criminal conduct. One of these is bribery and the other is conspiracy.

During the last two weeks District Attorney Beach, assisted by special agents of the Agricultural Department and detectives of the Secret Service, has devoted his whole time to the investigation of the cotton scandal. He has questioned many persons, and a dragnet method of inquiry was employed which, it is believed, has involved several persons to an extent which may lead to their indictment by the Grand Jury.

Subpænas have been served on at least half a dozen persons, including two or three New York brokers. Although the District Attorney's office is silent on this subject, there is no doubt that L. C. Van Riper, William M. Judd, F. A. Peckham and Moses Haas will be compelled to appear before the Grand Jury within the next few days. E. S. Holmes, Jr., the "Say, I almost had that coon scared to former associate statistician of the Agrideath," said Dean as the cop took him in cultural Department, has left Washington. and protested against such deliveries at permitted to leave the country. The same packages to the addresses on the envelopes. may be said of two or three brokers whose names have been mixed up in the cotton scandal.

Although the indictment and ultimate conviction under the criminal statutes of on every package. persons concerned in the cotton leaks may be a matter of question, it is a certainty that the investigation conducted by the Department of Justice has brough light a great mass of information, some of which is far more sensational than anything that has been made public up to this time. The schemes for making money out of the Government's crop reports, by using the information in advance of its publication, were much more elaborate than was suspected at the time the first investigation of the scandal was made. The giving and receiving of contraband information was not a haphazard affair but was systematically planned and promptly and accurately carried out.

Furthermore, the persons concerned the matter had all the machinery known to modern brokerage methods which was necessary to make the most of the information for their own profit. Information, of which this is a most general statement, possessed in great detail by the officers of the Government who have been making the investigation.

The Grand Jury which will meet to-morrow will be no respecter of persons, for it is proposed to summon before it, among others, every officer and clerk of the Department of Agriculture who could possibly know anything about the cotton leaks, from Secretary James Wilson down,

The purpose of the District Attorney is to indict all guilty persons, if possible, but it is also expected that the Grand Jury will be able to elicit certain information needed for the completion of the Government's case. The Grand Jury will, of course, have an advantage which the District Attorney did not possess during the preliminary investigation, and that is the power to examine persons under oath. The District Attorney will insist that all persons who efuse to answer questions be punished

or contempt. John Hyde, former chief of the bureau of statistics of the Department of Agriculture, who resigned a week ago as a result of the cotton scandal investigation, will go to Europe soon for a stay of a month or six

WABASH TRAIN UPSET. No One Killed, Though Cars Land Bottom

Up-Bloomfield Woman Hurt. Buffalo, July 23 .- A Wabash passenge train from St. Louis, via Detroit, carrying leepers for New York and Boston, jumped the track three miles the other side of the Canadian line to-night. All the cars

landed bottom up, but po one was killed. Miss H. M. Condit of Bloomfield, N. J. was the most seriously hurt. She has a broken arm. The engine crew were not hurt, as the engine held the rails. No cause

is assigned for the wreck. The passengers were brought over here and sent on to the East over the Lackawanna three hours late.

CLOUDBURST IN TEXAS. Part of Dallas Under Water and There

Is Danger of Loss of Life. Dallas, Tex., July 23.-An alarm call

has just been sent into headquarters from the eastern limits of the city. Rain in cloudburst volumes has flooded a large

Many persons are surrounded by water and calling for rescuers. The police department is hurrying out relief squads. The storm over northern Texas to-day

has been one of the severest of the year. Police reports at 10 o'clock show that more than one hundred houses in the eastern and northeastern parts of Dallas were flooded. Full reports are not yet in, but no lives are reported lost. Several hundred persons had to be rescued from houses that were floeded nearly to the second story. Five houses were washed away. Street railway lines suffered extensively, and one-half the systems suspended. Part of the town is in darkness because of electric light circuits being broken and hundreds of telephones are useless.

TWELVE BIG OIL TANKS ABLAZE. Lightning Starts Fire in Texas Field-Loss Will Be a Quarter Million.

HUMBLE, Texas, July 23 .- Lightning this afternoon struck an earthen tank belonging to the Texas Oil Company, and a quarter of a million barrels of oil have been burned. The fire is confined to the one tank, but will consume all of the oil in it. An unknown man was struck by the bolt

and killed. His body was consumed. J. H. Cullinan, president of the company, was at Beaumont, and passed through here this evening on a special train to direct the

operations of the fire fighters. At 11 o'clock to-night the fire in the oil field spread to eleven other tanks belonging to the Texas Company and was not under control. The workmen trying to save the oil were forced to flee abandoning thirty to forty mules, all which have

The loss is now estimated at a million barrels of oil, of the value of \$250,000. The fire has started across the prairie toward the rest of the field, but is held in check somewhat. It will burn all night certainly, even if it does not spread further. The tanks burning contained 2,750,000

barrels of oil and of this a very small part will be saved.

A number of men fighting the flames were caught by the fire and some succumbed to the gas.

It is feared that some of these have perished. More than fifty families have lost their homes. The town is crowded with refugees.

CIGARETTE PAPERS FREE. They Go by Mail, Bushels of 'Em, Inte Anti-Cigarette Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 23 .- Ministers, little children, and in some instances women, have been surprised to receive packages of cigarette papers which are being sent into this State by the thousand by some indus-

trious manufacturers. The packages come through the mails and in every instance are enclosed in a small vellow envelope and each envelope contains seven of the packages. On the package is printed the sentence: "Keep

this yourself; don't give it away." Reports from every town in the State show that the mails are burdened with these cigarette papers, and in this city the local post office authorities declare that the average delivered daily is about five bushels. Parents whose children have received them, and some of the ministers to whom packages were sent, called at the post office stmaster informed is under close surveillance. He will not be them that it was his duty to deliver the The manufacturer sending them into the State is not liable to any law, but his purpose is evidently to advertise a certain

brand of tobacco whose virtues are exploited So many of the packages are sent to wrong addresses or to persons who have moved that it is believed that some old city directory is being used as a guide in mailing, especially as thousands are reaching persons who never smoked eigarettes at all. Those who do smoke are getting the paper free and cigarettes are as plentiful as though no law against them existed.

WIRE THROWS GIRL FROM CAR. Strikes Her Hand, and Current Causes Her to Fall Into the Street.

Miss Kate Cawley was riding to her home in Sheepshead Bay in a Smith street car last night. As the car reached Kings Highway a broken trolley wire swung over the roof of the car and the end of the wire struck Miss Cawley on the back of the hand. She wasn't burned much, but she appeared to the other passengers to be lifted bodily out of the car and dropped to the ground.

She was bruised and shocked by the fall and Dr. Clay of the emergency hospital at Coney Island took her home in the ambulance at her suggestion.

W. J. HILL KICKED BY A HORSE. Sen of Railroad President Seriously Injured in Nebraska.

FREMONT, Neb., July 23 .- Walter J. Hill, son of James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad Company, was last night kicked by a horse at Oakland, Neb., a little town near here, and seriously injured. Mr. Hill was at Oakland on business connected with securing the right of way for the Great Northern road for its line from Siouz City

His injuries are so severe as to compe him to give up his work, and he will be taken to his home in St. Paul for treatment.

TON OF DYNAMITE LEFT ON DOCK Yonkers Cop Finds Enough Explosive

to Blow Up the Town. YONKERS, N. Y., July 23 .- Forty cases of dynamite, weighing fifty pounds each, are lying on the gashouse dock, foot of Ashburton avenue, awaiting an owner. The ton of explosive was left here under mysterious

This afternoon Policeman Michael Madden heard there was a boat loaded with dynamite at the dock. He saw Capt. J. M. Martin, of the steamer Serenac, who had the dynamite. Martin said he pulled in to get water for his boiler Three hours later the

probably give the Czar. water for his boiler. Three nours later the officer discovered the cases of dynamite.

There were no addresses on them and no one knew to whom they were consigned Martin had said the stuff was for places up the river. Immediately Capt. Woodrulf had a guard placed around the stuff.

Chautauqua Lake Excursion. \$11.00 round trip via ERIE RAILROAD July 28. Tickets good for return until August 27.—Adv.

CZAR AND KAISER MEET AT SEA

HISTORIC RESULTS MAY FOLLOW THIS CONFERENCE.

German Emperor Credited With Master Stroke Against the Policy to Isolate Him-Secrecy Thrown Around Czar's Trip-One Grand Duke With Him.

Special Cable Despatches to TRB SUN. St. Peterseuro, July 23.—The meeting of the Czar and the German Emperor to-day is regarded as a greater stroke of policy on the Kaiser's part than his dramatic appearance in the arena of Moroccan affairs. It is known that he is awake to what he considers an attempt by the Powers to isolate Germany.

There is the greatest anxiety to know follows:

whether any historio utterance will follow the banquet on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern to-night, which, it is now stated, will be given near the Borgo coast of Finland. The Czar has definitely arranged to return to Peterhof on Wednesday. All the arrangements for the Czar's trip

were carried out with extreme secrecy. There is no question that his Majesty, had it been possible, would have gone and rewithout allowing the fact of his trip to become known. As it is, there is little that can be learned beyond the facts already cabled to THE SUN, but there are many conflicting rumors.

According to one of these the Czar is accompanied only by Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch and Court Minister Freederics. Another report states that Count Benckendorff, Marshal of the Palace; Admiral Birileff, the new Minister of Marine; Baron Heinzer, the German Naval Attaché, and others are in the party. So far as known Count Lamsdorff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, does not accompany his Majesty, nor is the Foreign Office otherwise represented, from which some infer that the meeting of the Emperors is not concerned with international politics.

According to a high official, speaking unofficially, Emperor William telegraphed from Sweden that he wished to see the Czar for the purpose of "convincing him personally of the sincerity of Germany's policy toward Russia." He invited the Czar to fix a meeting place, which, he said was immaterial. He himself would willingly come to Russian waters.

Finally it was agreed to meet at Borgo which is famous as the place where in 1809 the Finnish Diet declared in favor of a union with Russia. There is no harbor at Borgo, and the Polar Star and Hohenzollern must lie off the coast. It is understood that in addition to the meeting this evening, which will take place on the Hobenzollern, the Emperors will meet again to-morrow morning on board the Czar's

LONDON, July 23.-The meeting of the Emperors, which was exclusively announced to be impending by THE SUN'S St. Petersburg correspondent Thursday last, and which was telegraphed throughout Europe, is to-day the sensation in every center of political opinion. Remarkable privacy was observed in arranging the interview, and the consequent apparently genuine ignor-ance was probably answerable for the denials, official and unofficial, which have

been put forward. The Kaiser's initiative now seems to be beyond question, and there is a suggestion in some quarters that the Czar found his invitation somewhat embarrassing. He realized the stir such a meeting would make in Europe, and the far reaching deductions that would be drawn from it, and he sought counsel from his uncles before answering.

is stated that Grand Dukes Alexis and Vladimir were closeted with their nephew for hours after the receipt of the Kaiser's message discussing the answer. So far as public knowledge is concerned the actual purpose of the meeting is as much a matter of surmise now as it was when it was first announced.

THE SUN'S St. Petersburg correspondent quotes a high diplomatic personage as saying the meeting was sought by the Kaiser, who expressed a desire to meet his friend the Czar. It is evident the latter could not refuse such a request, however compromising its acceptance might be.

The German Emperor has been, perhaps, inspired to some extent, by desire to counteract in the minds of the Czar and the Russian people the effect of the cordiality displayed by Germany toward Prince Arisugawa, who repressented the Mikado at the wedding of the German Crown Prince, of the extensive participation of German capitalists in the last Japanese loan, and of the hostile action of a section of the German press toward Russia. By his selection of the rendezvous the Czar has done everything possible to give the visit a private character, in order that it may be regarded as an act of international courtesy rather

than one of political moment. Officials in St. Petersburg, replying to suggestions that the meeting will create a most unfavorable impression in France, insisted that the Franco-Russian alliance continues the basis of Russia's foreign policy and that the conference of the Emperors can in no way be intended to damage the

alliance. Editorials in the morning papers on the visit of the Kaiser to the Czar do little more than dwell upon the importance of the possibilities involved. They display a tendency, however, to regard the meeting with some uneasiness.

Paris, July 23 .- Surprise, intense curiosity and in some quarters unmistakable anxiety are the feelings prevalent here in reference to the meeting of the Czar and

The Matin declares the news has caused a

feeling almost of stupefaction in diplomatic quarters, and whatever attempts may be made to minimize its importance, it is contended that it at least demonstrates that if Japan persists in continuing the war Russia may count on Germany's friendship. It is noteworthy that no serious journa takes the view that the Franco-Russian alliance is endangered, although one Na-

ionalist newspaper dramatically cries that the alliance is already destroyed. The Journal des Debate, although i remarks that Russia could not break away from France if she wished; as the financial tie binding the two countries is too strong, discloses an interest approaching apprehension regarding the advice the Kaiser will

MERITED PRAISE FOR "THE PENNSYL VANIA SPECIAL." "In service, equipment, smoothness of running and in dining car service "The Pennsylvania Special has no equal in the world." This is the opinion of an experienced traveler. The Pennsylvania Railroad is rock-ballasted from New York to Chicago, and "The Pennsylvania Special" makes the run in 18 hours every day.—Ads.

BIG BATTLE BEGINS. Thirty Thousand Japanese Fighting for

Tumen Pass.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 23 .-- A news agency despatch says that a desperate fight for the possession of Tumen Pass is progressing. Thirty thousand Japanese under Gen. Hasegawa are impetuously attacking the Russians. Four bayonet charges have been already repulsed with terrible slaughter. The Russians are still stubbornly holding their ground.

Before the engagement became general the Japanese attacked a Russian position fifteen miles below Kaikjord at 9 o'clock at night. The Russians held them at bay until midnight; when they were forced to fall back on their main body. They retired in good order, saving all their guns and losing so far as known thirteen killed and forty-seven wounded.

There is no confirmation of the foregoing, but the latest unofficial telegrams from Tokio suggest the imminence of fighting at Tumen Pass.

The Russians are reported to be holding the north bank of the Tumen River. They are busy entrenching, believing that the main Japanese advance against Vladivostok will be from northern Corea and Possiet Bay. It is reported that a battle was expected as long ago as July 20.

According to the Tokio correspondent of the Telegraph 2,000 Russian infantry and cavalry, with four guns, came into collision prematurely with 300 Japanese cavalry on Thursday last at Mahansan. The Russians retreated with great loss. They showed reluctance to fight.

JAPS LAND NEAR VLADIVOSTOK. Fleet of Torpede Boats Sounding Bays

Along the Coast. Special Cable Despatch to THE SU St. PETERSBURG, July 23.-The Noroe remya says that Japanese torpedo boats, taking advantage of a thick mist and rain, have approached several bays near Vladi-

vitch Gulf, near Possiet Bay. TROOPS TO LEAVE NEW ORLEANS. Government Will Order Garrison From

Yellow Fever District? WASHINGTON, July 23 .- On account of the presence of yellow fever in New Orleans the War Department is considering the advisability of transferring the soldiers stationed at Jackson Barracks to some place further north, probably to the Chickamauga National Park. Objections would probably be raised immediately to the transfer of the troops to any place other than a Government reservation removed from any large city or town. Texas has already established a quarantine against

New Orleans. Jackson Barracks is only about six miles from the center of the city of New Orleans. An army medical officer has been ordered to examine into the yellow fever situation at New Orleans with special reference to the soldiers, and the removal of the troops will depend on the nature of his report to the War Department.

HALF HER NAME MEANT FIRE.

Marine Typographical Error. For twenty minutes yesterday it was apparent to the observer at Atlantic Highlands that a fire raged aboard the steamship Queen Olga, making this port from Baltimore, for she ran up the signal "N. M. " which signifies "I'm afire" in the international code. New York city was notified and got ready to send a fireboat

At 5:40 P. M., twenty minutes after the first signal, the observer saw the four letters "N. M. F. J." go up. These four together represent the ship's name and, thus used together, simply conveyed the information that the Queen Olga was making her number. The fireboat didn't

go down. When the Queen Olga got to Quarantine the captain explained to anxious inquirers how his signals got twisted. After hoisting the letters "N. M.," he said, he had had trouble in finding the rest of the flags. The interval led to an error which he rectified as soon as possible.

BOER WAR WOMAN BADLY HURT. Miss Wayner Thrown Thirty Feet Into

"River" by Balky Horse. Jeanette Wayner, the young Boer woman who volunteered to impersonate Gen. De Wet in his flight through the British line of troops at the Boer War spectacle, Brighton Beach, had her arm broken and sustained other injuries yesterday when her horse balked at the edge of the precipica from

which it was to leap into the river. She was unseated and thrown into the water, thirty feet below. She was taken from the water unconscious. A large crowd saw the accident, but most of the audience thought it was a regular feature of the show until the woman was carried from

the water. Sergt. Jack Prescott, who performed the feat before Miss Wayner undertook it, had been thrown from his horse and badly in-

jured. DAMAGE TO CENTRAL PARK.

Hot Weather Order Throwing Open the

Lawns Rescinded Yesterday. The order issued during the hot spell permitting people to use the park lawns has been rescinded, the rescission dating from 6 o'clock last evening. An immense amount of damage has been done to shrubbery, flowers and the greensward in Central Park. Shrubbery was broken, flowers were trampled upon and there are bare spots

on the hillsides and the other lawns where

the grass has been completely destroyed

It was said yesterday that the beauty of the park was destroyed for this year. SENATOR WETMORE IN TOWN.

Came for a Slight Surgical Operation-Is Perfectly Well. United States Senator George Peabody Wetmore of Rhode Island is at the Savoy, having come to this city a week ago to undergo a trifling surgical operation. He is now perfectly well. His wife is with him.

TO THE AUBURN ROAD IN QUICKER TIME. "The Second Empire" of the New York Central brings all points on the Auburn Road nearer New York than ever before. To Auburn in 7!4 hours; Geneva 8!4 hours.—Ads.

TALK OF INSURANCE HOLD-UP

RUMORS FOLLOW NAMING OF IN-VESTIGATING COMMITTEE

PRICE TWO CENTS

Similar to Those After Legislature's Action in the Gas Case Last Winter-Gov. Higgins Acted at the Request of Supt. Hendricks - The Committee.

ALBANY, July 23.-Republican tongues and for that matter Democratic tongues, have been wagging briskly since the extraordinary session of the Legislature adjourned. Last winter, before the Stevens gas investigating committee legislation was passed, it was said very pointedly in high Republican and Democratic circles that there would have been no such legislation if the demands for a lump sum made by well known Republicans on certain gas men in New York city had not been met by a flat refusal. The story repeated at the time was circumstantial in its details

and bore all the earmarks of truth. Since Thursday, when Gov. Higgins's extraordinary session adjourned, similar stories to those of last winter have been cinculated, only in this instance the demands for a lump sum to prevent a legislative investigation are said to have been made on insurance men. It is added that these demands, like those made upon the gas people, were met with a positive refusal. The story concerning the refusal of insurance mon to heed the demands made upon them is just as circumstantial as the gas

storles of last winter.

After the refusal of insurance people to honor these alleged demands certain well known Republicans began to insist, it is declared, upon a legislative investigation as the only panacea for the insurance ills of the State. Last winter it was not until gas men had taken a similar stand that the steps for a gas investigation by the Legis-

lature were taken. It is universally conceded by Republicans here that Gov. Higgins gave the Legislature the opportunity to investigate all life insurance companies in the State at the personal request of Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks. Gov. Higgins and Supt. Hendricks are the firmest and most intimate friends. It is not too much to say that both Gov. Higgins and vostok. They landed a party at Gashke-Supt. Hendricks had heard the stories of the demands which had been made on insurance men and of their refusal to heed them and that these stories had no weight with either Gov. Higgins or Supt. Hendricks in bringing about legislative action. Supt. Hendricks, in advising Gov. Higgins to give the Legislature an opportunity to investigate the life insurance companies of this State, did so, his intimate friends assert, in deference to a public clamor which had been manufactured in certain quarters by certain Republican politicians familiar with that style of campaigning."

Gov. Higgins, it is further asserted, is fully acquainted with the methods used within the last month. Both he and Supt. Hendricks, their friends said to-day, hope for the best from the joint legislative insurance investigating committee, but that they prefer to await the committee's report next winter before they are ready to believe that the policyholders of all insurance companies in the State are to receive substantial benefit through a legislative investigating committee.

One thing can be accepted, it was averred, and that is that certain Republicans who now complaisantly tell of their interest in the dear policyholders were not at first actuated by any other than "graft motives." When those became futile they howled for a legislative investigation.

was chosen chairman of the insurance investigation special committee on account of his friendship with Gov. Higgins. He is a conservative member of the Legislature and is very friendly with George W. Aldridge, the Republicant leader of Monroe county, who has just been elevated by the Governor to the State Railroad Commissionership. This would seem to indicate that Mr. Aldridge and Mr. Higgins are to be very intimate in the future. Senator Tully is a new member of the

responsibility of the bill to increase the membership of the State Railroad Commission, which was desired by the Governor and which also gave Mr. Aldridge his new place, so that so far as the majority of the committee is concerned from the upper house the Governor has two stanch friends who will undoubtedly investigate to the satisfaction of the Governor. Senator Riordan and Senator Frawley

Legislature, but was entrusted with the

are the minority members of the Senate Insurance Committee. Senator Riordan, the Democratic member of the insurance investigation special committee, is slated for political oblivion after his present term expires, so he will not endeavor to inject partizan policy into the investigation. It was either he or Senator Frawley who was to have been appointed, but Senator Frawley is altogether too close to the leaders of Tammany Hall.

INQUIRY DUE TO HENDRICKS.

The Insurance Superintendent Induced the Governor to Let the Legislature Act.

Republicans of consequence at the Hotel Manhattan admitted last night that it was Francis Hendricks, State Superintendent of Insurance, who induced Gov. Higgins to send to the Legislature the special message which resulted in a joint legislative committee to investigate the operations of life insurance companies in this State

especially the Equitable. Some of Gov. Higgins's friends, as well as the Governor himself, had believed all along that Supt. Hendricks had full power to bring to light all wrongdoing and doubted the wisdom of an investigation by a joint legislative committee, because of the personal temptations and so on and so on. Supt. Hendricks, however, in deference to certain demands for a legislative inquiry, influenced Gov. Higgins to change his attitude in the matter.

It is true, it was furthermore said, that demands had come from other quarters for a legislative investigation, "but," it was added, "these came from the usual graft quarters and were made for graft purposes after certain demands to stave off a legislative investigation had been peremptorily refused."

The keenest interest was expressed by Republicans and Democrats in finding out who is to be the counsel for the legislative committee. The Senate members of the ommittee, Armstrong of Rochester and Tully of Corning, Republicans, and Riordan of New York, Tammany, were all in the dark as to the name of the lawyer.

Speaker Nixon, it was said, is to name